Vol. XI.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

No. 560

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1797.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE OFFICE, March 14th, 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING procured to be transcribed a copy of the act, of the 3d inftant, repealing the tax upon fpirits from domeftic materials, I have fent to you by the late mails, a number of printed copies thereof.

This act may be conftdered as fupplementary to, and alterative of the fyftem comprifed in the proceeding acts in relation to the revenue from fpirits and ftills. You will perceive that it has no particular relation to fpirits from foreign materials, nor to the ftills employed to make the fame.

Sect. 1, goes to abolifh, after the next month of entry (June 1797) the duty upon fpirits from domeftic materials made in the country, that is in all places out of, or not in a city, town, or village. It likewife abolifhes the duty upon all fpirits made in thofe town ftill-houfes, in which the whole capacity of the ftill is lefs than four hundred gallons. But it leaves the duty of feven cents to be paid, in virtue of former laws, at all town ftill houfes, whofe ftills are employed on domeftic materials, and are of the capacity of four hundred gallons, or more. In thefe laft large town ftill houfes, therefore, diftiller's books are to be kept and rendered as ufual, and as in the melaffes diftilleries. But the obligation to keep a diftiller's book, will ceafe after the 30th of June next, in regard to all ftills and diftillers in the country, and that part of the city, town, or village diftillery, whofe whole ftills are lefs than four hundred gallons. This circumftance will give great eafe and relief from trouble and difficulty, as well to the officers, as to the owners of ftills in the country diftrifts.

Sect. 2, preferves the old monthly rate of duty of ten cents only in the cafe of a licence for a fingle month. But if a fingle licence be taken for two months, the diftiller is to pay but eighteen cents. Two feparate and fucceffive monthly licences will ftill be ten cents each. No continuation of a monthly licence can be had after its iffue. It is only for one complete and regular licence, including in the body of it two months at the time of iffuing it, that the rate of nine cents for each of fuch two months, or eighteen cents per gallon for the whole term, can be accepted by the collector, and fo of other terms. This fection proceeds to diminifh the monthly rate in proportion to the increafed number of months included in one licence, until the fcale ends with forty two cents per gallon for a fix months licence. There is alfo given the privilege of a *two weeks* licence, or a licence for a fingle fortnight, at the rate of fix cents. It is to be obferved that this is to be a licence of fourteen days precifely, and not for half a month. The collectors and diftillers will attend and conform to this with exactnefs.

Sect. 3, occafions the benefit of the licence to attach to, and accompany the ftill in the hands of fucceffive owners, but not unlefs the feller or buyer fhall give notice of the transfer to one of the revenue officers within whofe jurifdiction the ftill is worked. An affignment of the ftill, for value received, fhould be made on the the back of the licence and exhibited to the revenue officer, who fhould record the fact with its date, by a minute in his book of entries of ftills.

Sect. 4, is very important, and eſſentially fixes a penalty of forty two cents per gallon, for working without licence. It is conceived, that *the election* to diftil *by licence*, muft be *regularly* made *as heretofore*, in June, to caufe this duty or penalty to accrue. It is important that the collectors and diftillers fhould be aware, that the annual duty of fifty four cents arifes under the firft fection of the act of May, 1792, in all cafes of beginning to diftill with a *merely entered* ſtill, which the owner has not *in fact* notified *an election* to employ under *a licence*. The check upon fraudulent diftillation, arifing from the authority to refufe a new licence to a diftiller, who fhall not have paid for a former licence, is very important.

Sect. 5, extends the aid of all the unrepealed and unaltered provifions in the former fpirit and ſtill laws, to the objects of the act of the third of March, 1797. It will be very prudent in the officers near the places of exportation on the fea coaft, & on the Weſtern waters, to mark the courſe of the drawback buſineſs, with a conſtant and particular attention; and to report the fame from time to time. It may be perverted to the great injury of the revenue.

This letter has been detained a few days for the Attorney General's opinion upon the preſent validity of the clauſe of 1792, impoſing the annual duty on the unlicenced ſtills of *non electing* diſtillers.

I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient ſervt.

(Signed) TENCH COXE,
Commiſſioner of the Revenue.

The SUPERVISOR.

JUST received and now opened for Sale, by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Front ſtreet, a new and well choſen aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Jewelry* and *Sweet Meats*, of various kinds, ſuch as figs, jar and other raiſons, almonds, preſerved cherries, apricots, peaches and gooſeberries, and ſome Boulogne Sauſages; alſo, perfumed hair powder, fine pomatum, and eſſence of ſeveral kinds.

A. Hauguel.

Pittſburgh, May 19, 1797.

Weegee Townſhip,

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half of Lot No. 30, and the whole of Lots Nos. 35 and 36, in the ſecond townſhip and ſecond range of the Seven Ranges, commonly called the Weegee Townſhip. Fourteen families are already ſettled in this townſhip, and more are preparing to eſtabliſh there. For particulars apply to Mr. DANIEL M'ELHERAN, at Mr. Thomas Edgiton's, lower end of Holliday's Cove, who is authoriſed to ſell the ſame, & to receive propoſals for the whole of this valuable townſhip.

ROBERT TROUP.

New-York, May 4, 1797. tf.

N. B. The above mentioned D. M'Elheran, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, has many other valuable Tracts of Land for Sale, in the Seven Ranges of the North Weſtern Territory of the United States.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE.

Enquire of

JOHN PARKER.

Pittſburgh, May 19, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform his friends and former cuſtomers, that he has removed his STORE from the mouth of Turtle creek to the houſe occupied by John Reed, the corner of the Diamond, and near the Court and Market houſe, where he has a general aſſortment of GOODS, for ſale on moderate terms for caſh or country produce. Thoſe indebted to him will please to make payment.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittſburgh, May 17, 1797.

N. B. A few good Kentucky Boats for ſale, apply as above.

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the ſubſcriber, lying weſt and adjoining the town of M'Intoſh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Alleghany.

To punith ſuch tranſgreſſors, and prevent ſimilar abuſes in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each perſon ſo offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMPSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

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Choppers and Grubbers.

wanted in Beaver creek ſettlement, to make Sixty Thouſand Rails, and to grub fifty acres or more of land, and to clear the ſame this ſpring fit for the plow, for which generous prices will be given in Caſh or Goods, at the option of the workmen; half a dollar per hundred will be given for the Rails, and from three to ſix dollars per acre for grubbing and clearing, according to the labour neceſſary in clearing; and the workmen will be ſupplied with good proviſions, or the prices will be increaſed if they prefer ſupplying themſelves with proviſions. Alſo Ten or more ſtout active axemen, with their own axes, are wanted to cut timber, open roads, and other farmers work, to whom Ten Dollars per month will be given for this ſeaſon, and the enſuing ſummer, and ſupplies of good proviſions. Any perſons diſpoſed to engage on theſe terms, may apply to SAMUEL MENOUGH, at his tavern at Brady's run, two miles above the mouth of Big Beaver, or to the ſubſcriber at his Mills at the forks of Little Beaver.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1797. 2m

A few TOWN LOTS

will be offered for Sale on MONDAY the 5th of June next, at 10 o'clock of that day, at the houſe of JOSEPH R. POSTLETHWAIT. The terms will be made known by

STEEL SEMPLE, for
Turnbull, Marmie & Co.

Pittſburgh, May 15, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON *the 8th of May, inſtant, ran away from the ſubſcriber living on the Glade road in Weſtmoreland county, ten miles from Greenſburgh, a negro ſlave named* TOM GADDEN, *about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, ſtout well made fellow, talks both the Engliſh and German languages, and remarkableas to having very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and a deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muſlin overalls and jacket, one pair of ſilk and cotton hoſe; and a pair of woolen hoſe, one fine and one wool hat, and ſundry other wearing apparel; the preſumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Preſqu'iſle. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any jail, ſhall have the above reward with reaſonable charges paid by me.*

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. tf,

Sixty Dollars Reward,

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 8th inſtant, three indented Dutch ſervant men, of the following deſcriptions, WILLIAM HEYMICK, by trade a painter, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a middle aged man, pretty well made, ſomewhat attached to company, brown complexion; had on and took with him a ſhort brown coat and overalls, alſo a tolerable good long blue coat, and yellow caſſimer waiſtcoat and breeches; he ſome time ago bored his ears, one of which has been materially injured by the weight of lead attached to it: he wears his hair tied.

WILLIAM HAMMIS, by trade a blackſmith, but profeſſes the lockſmith branch particularly, a robuſt, well made man, not exceeding 25 years of age, very much inclined to idleneſs and ſmoaking, marked with the ſmall pox, of a brown complexion, ſhort hair, a forbidding look, he uſually wore when at work a ſhort coat and overalls but in all probability he will change them, having a number of good cloaths

PETER SMITH, by trade a common blackſmith, a ſhort corpulent man, very full faced, in whoſe mouth will the pipe ever be ſeen when ſtriking on the anvil, or blowing the bellows, he uſually wore a large flat crowned hat, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, a dark complexion, ſhort hair.

The aforeſaid ſervants have been ſeen travelling towards Greenſburgh.

The above reward will be paid to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid ſervants in any goal in the ſtate, or elſewhere, or in proportion for any of them, and if delivered in Pittſburgh, reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, May 12, 1797.

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that the deeds of the land belonging to Charles Baker's eſtate is in the hands of long Thomas M'Kee, and that I have given him a deed of conveyance. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid deeds, as I am not able to make them good to him.

MARY BAKER.

May 15, 1797.

BIOGRAPHY.

ALEXANDER SELKIRK.

THE ORIGINAL ROBINSON CRUSOE.

(From ſir John Sinclair's account of Scotland.)

He was born at Leghorn, in the north of Scotland, in 1767. Having gone to ſea in his youth, and in the year 1703, being failing maſter of the ſhip Cinque Ports, capt. Stradling, bound for the South Seas, he was put on ſhore on the iſland of Juan Fernandez, as a puniſhment for mutiny. In that ſolitude he remained four years and four months; from which he was at laſt relieved, and brought to England, by captain Woods Rogers. He had with him in the iſland, his cloaths and bedding, with a firelock, ſome powder, bullets, and tobacco, a hatchet, knife, kettle, his mathematical inſtruments, and a bible. He built two huts of pimento trees, and covered them with long graſs, & in a ſhort time lined them with ſkins of goats which he killed with his muſket, to long as his powder laſted (which at firſt was but a pound): when that was ſpent, he caught them by ſpeed of foot. Having learnt to produce fire, by rubbing two pieces of wood together, he dreſſed his victuals in one of his huts, and ſlept in the other, which was at ſome diſtance from his kitchen. A multitude of rats diſturbed his repoſe, by gnawing his feet and various parts of his body, which induced him to feed a number of cats for his protection. In a ſhort time theſe became ſo tame, that they would lie about him in hundreds, and ſoon delivered him from his enemies the rats. Upon his return, he declared to his friends, that nothing gave him ſo much uneaſineſs as the thought that when he died, his body would be devoured by thoſe very cats he had with ſo much care tamed and fed. To divert his mind from ſuch melancholy thoughts, he would ſometimes dance and ſing among his kids & goats; at other times retire to devotion. His clothes and ſhoes were ſoon worn out by running through the woods; in the want of ſhoes he found little inconvenience, as the ſoals of his feet became ſo hard, that he could run every where without difficulty—as to cloaths, he made for himſelf a coat & cap of goat-ſkins, ſewed with little thorns of the ſame, cut into proper form with his knife; his only needle was a nail. When his knife was worn to the back, he made others as well as he could, of ſome iron hoops that had been left on ſhore, by beating them thin, and grinding them on ſtones. By his long ſeclution from intercourſe with men, he had ſo far forgot the uſe of ſpeech, that the people on board of captain Roger's ſhip could ſcarcely underſtand him, for he ſeemed to ſpeak his words by halves. The cheſt and muſket which Selkirk had with him on the iſland, are now in poſſeſſion of his grand nephew, John Selkirk, weaver at Largo.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman who had been long complaining, and who had taken every medicine, at length applied to the celebrated doctor Radcliffe. The doctor ſoon perceiving the nature of his caſe, told him he was in poſſeſſion of a ſecret, which was infallible for his diſtemper, but that unluckily it was at that time in the hands of doctor Pitcairne, of Edinburgh, to whom he would write to apply it in favor of the patient, if he himſelf thought it worth while to go in queſt of it. The patient readily undertook the journey, and travelled to Edinburgh. But when he arrived there, he had the mortification to find, that juſt before doctor Radcliffe's letter reached Edinburgh, doctor Pitcairne had ſent the medicine to doctor Muſgrave, of Exeter. The patient, however, had reſolution enough, on doctor Pitcairne's advice, to go acroſs the country to Exeter, in purſuit of it; but as ill luck would have it, doctor Muſgrave told him, that he had but the day before tranſmitted it back again to doctor Radcliffe, in London, where the patient naturally returned to take the benefit of it at home. He could not help laughing with the doctor, at the tour he had taken, and at his ſtrange diſappointments. "I went after the medicine," ſaid the patient, "to no purpoſe, and yet, I cannot tell how it happens, but I am much better than when I ſet out." "I know it," cries the doctor, "I know it You have got the medicine. The journey was the ſecret; and do but live temperately, and keep yourſelf in exerciſe, you will have no occaſion for any phyſic in the world."

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, March 2.

GENERAL Willot has left Marseilles to go to Avignon. He took with him only twelve men, because the situation of Marseilles would not suffer him to weaken the garrison. The news from Avignon is horrible!

In the Council of Five Hundred, a complaint was brought by a planter of St. Domingo, who had fitted for France with a passport from the commandant in the government of that colony, and since his departure his whole effects had been sequestered, and that he had been allowed that his family were allowed only 35 livres a month; when his effects rated for 50,000 livres.

Complaints were officially made against General Willot, from Marseilles. Since his arrival in that city, pillage, massacres and all the crimes of the counter revolutionists are the order of the day.

It is reported that Bengal is in a state of general insurrection; that the inhabitants have disarmed the troops in the service of English company, and seized upon the government.

March 10. As soon as intelligence of the late action between the Spanish and English fleets reached Madrid, the prince of peace sent orders to don Nava, immediately to sail with his division from Cadiz, to pursue the English fleet and burn it in case it should be found to seek shelter in the Tagus.

If we may credit some private letters from Madrid of the 18 h of last month, the king of Spain has come to the resolution to declare war against Portugal—in consequence of which, orders have been given to raise 30,000 men in Castile, and 20,000 in Galicia.

The king of Prussia has taken possession of the Lower Palatinate and a great part of Westphalia. He declares that he will not give up these countries until he shall be completely paid his expences for the siege of Mentz. He is wearied, it is said, of negociating to no purpose with the diet of Ratisbon for the recovery of his expences.

DUBLIN, March 18.

An order was issued on the 13 h instant at Belfast by lieutenant General Lake, commanding the northern district, for calling in all arms and ammunition, not in the hands of peace officers, and those serving in a military capacity, of the above district.

The most vexatious offences are represented to arise from the shops of gunsmiths in many parts of the province, principally with a view to [illegible] the law against importation of arms, by an illegal system of [illegible] which have rendered [illegible] to the government, [illegible] to his majesty's commissioners and others, have been liberally deprived of their rights. It has therefore been thought necessary to intimate the king's troops are ordered to search and seize the public money [illegible] to obtain such arms at the usual price.

In consequence of such instructions, all persons (with the exception of gentlemen) are required to bring in their arms to the nearest barracks, and for every information they have in possession to the officer commanding the king's troops in their neighbourhood, to avoid a forced compliance.

In order to encourage information on this head, a reward, equal to the value of the arms thereby discovered, will be given, and invariably paid to the informer.

On Monday morning early, a party of the Monaghan militia, a detachment of the Kerry fencibles, marched from Belfast for the purpose as supposed, of searching for concealed arms in some parts of the counties of Antrim and Down.

A privy council was held at the castle, on Saturday last, by his Excellency the Lord lieutenant, at which the entire of the county Down was ordered to be proclaimed in a state of disturbance, in consequence of a memorial presented to his excellency for that purpose from 30 of its magistrates.

The turbulent and unmanageable spirit that has for a considerable time past so prominently marked the conduct of the populace in some parts of the North of Ireland, cannot be viewed with indifference by any man interested for the peace and welfare of his country, much less by a wise, lenient, and firm government, responsible for the conservation of that peace. If by a perseverance in such conduct, they continue to provoke national vengeance, terrible will be the example made of the delinquents, and too late will they repent their rash and disloyal misconduct.

A letter received yesterday in town from Downpatrick, mentions, that on Thursday night last, a banditti of those desperadoes whose atrocities in various parts of the north, have occasioned it to be proclaimed in a state of disturbance, assembled in that vicinity, and having made an attack upon the house of a gentleman, an enemy to their depredations, with a view probably to commit such horrid murder as had lately been perpetrated upon the late unfortunate Mr. Hamilton, and to plunder the house, six of them with their faces blackened, were apprehended by the army immediately on their arrival, and lodged in Downpatrick goal.—The gentleman had fortunately intimation of their nefarious design, and had prepared to have them seized upon the commencement of the attack.

For this purpose, a party of the army was stationed contiguous to the places and a trusty servant had orders upon the first shot he heard, to fly to alarm the army. According to their usual mode of attack, when this banditti came to the house, they fired a volley into the windows, upon which the servant immediately observed his instructions and brought the army time enough to prevent murder, and to seize those nefarious miscreants.

That system of revolution in politics, as well as in religion, which has of late years pervaded Europe, has already made some progress in Persia.

A very considerable prince of the name of Wahabee, has taken large strides to overthrow the Mahommedan religion; he professes the worship of one God, and he has already drawn several of the neighbouring princes over to his tenets, and is daily increasing his adherents in this revolution of religious opinion.

Wahabee forbids all force, and only wishes for proselytes on the conviction of reason and calls it "the religion of peace."

RATISBON, February 7.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg (formerly general of the Austrian armies) has declared to the diet of the empire his resolution to accede to the system of neutrality with the circle of Upper Saxony.

LONDON March 14.

The Hamburgh mail which became due yesterday, arrived in course. It contains the following very interesting particulars—

Advices from Roveredo, Botzen, Inspruck and other places of Tyrol, down to the 22d ult. state, that an important action had been fought between the Austrians and French on the banks of the Piave; the result of which was, that the Austrians advanced as far as Trevifo.

The army of general Alvinzi having been reinforced to upwards of 40,000 men, was already advancing from Goritz to Puntaffel. The convent of Seaben was fortified and planted with artillery. Count Lehrbach had published a third invitation to the Tyroleans to rise in a mass, which has produced the desired effect. In case of emergency, the inhabitants of Carinthia, Carniola, & Gortz were ready to come in a mass.

The Austrian army in Italy has advanced again, and the head quarters were removed from Udine to Conegliano, on the Piave.

Advices were on Saturday received at the post office, by a cartel arrived at Penzance, of the ship of the Princess Elizabeth packet, on her passage from Jamaica to Falmouth. The prisoners taken on board the packet, were Lieut. Col. Carleton, 66th regiment—Major Walsh, 6th West India regiment—Capt. Hamilton, 68th regiment, and Mynheer Van Kik, late Governor of Rio.

A report was yesterday prevalent, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been lately invited by his majesty to take an active part in public affairs, and aid him with his presence at all the cabinet councils. The idea is said to have originated with her majesty, and that the Duke of York is particularly eager that it should be adopted.

A plan has been adopted by his Royal Highness the commander in chief for arming the chieftains of Scotland, and raising a number of battalions of the several clans, each to be under the command of its patriarchal chief. By this means the Macdonalds, Macleods and Mackenzies, the Gordons, the Campbells, the Frazers, &c &c. will be incorporated under their respective banners, and an unconquerable force will be raised for the security of North Britain.—Whether it is wise to revive the ancient feudal spirit, to regenerate distinctions beginning to melt into a common mass is another question; but as to instantaneous effect it is certain.

March 18. The court of Vienna is taking every possible step to repair the late disasters in Italy, and it is now decided, that they have been produced by the general officers who commanded there. The archduke Charles, on his arrival at the army of Italy, publicly expressed his discontent at the conduct of the officers of the staff. He cashiered all the officers of one regiment, & he is about to enter into an examination of all the faults committed last month, and to which the capture of Mantua is attributed. He has also complained of general Alvinzy, and the superintendance and inspection of the army are now conducted in a more severe manner than heretofore.

The report mentioned in our paper yesterday, of an intended change of administration, gains ground in the best informed circles; and it is even asserted that arrangements are already making for that purpose. The marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Fox are expected to be at the head of the new administration.

Some private letters from Berlin assert in positive terms, that the duke of Brunswick is to command an army of 100,000 men—who are to march to the boundaries of the Prussian territories on the side of Holland and the low countries.

Several letters from the continent advise, that the king of Prussia has declared to the executive directory, that in case the republican armies should endeavour to [illegible] progress on the right banks of the Rhine, he should feel himself obliged to protect Germany.

American Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, May 9.

Captain Cooper, from Antigua, informs, that on the 10th of April, a fleet under command of admiral Harvey, with ten thousand troops, sailed on a secret expedition, supposed to be against Guadaloupe or Porto Rico. Prince Edward had arrived at Martinico from Halifax, with three thousand troops, who embarked on board the above mentioned fleet.

Captain Craig left Barbadoes on the 18 h April, who has politely favoured us with the following information, and Barbadoes newspapers as late as the 15th.

That on the 16th of April a vessel arrived at Barbadoes, 48 hours from Dominico, bringing the important news of the English having effected a landing at Grozier, in Grand Terre, with 8000 regular troops, and as many others as would make their number amount to 15,000 effective men.

We brought no other particulars, that had transpired previous to sailing; but the opinion there was, that Guadaloupe (seperated from Grand Terre only by a narrow straight) had, or shortly would surrender to the British arms.

A letter from the Havannah of the 28th ult. says, the influence of the French there lays great obstacles in the way of our commerce; and that an American vessel which was ordered out of that port, was permitted to be captured by a French privateer under the guns of the Moro, and to be brought back again. They ordered away all Americans that touched at a British port, &c.

Captain Lambert informs that war is actually declared between the Portuguese and Spaniards, and that 60,000 Portuguese and 15,000 emigrants were marching to the frontiers, and that it was currently reported that 150,000 Spaniards and Frenchmen were in readiness to receive their formidable force.

BOSTON, May 1.

HISTORY OF THE ALGERINE BUSINESS.

An obliging correspondent has favoured us with the following communication from Captain O'Brien, so well known from his sufferings in Algiers—and so justly celebrated for his exertions to support the honor, and advance the interests of the United States.—Dated at Philadelphia, the 15th April, and says, I left this city in June last—arrived at Lisbon, and took on board 220,000 dollars belonging to presents, destined for Algiers, but was captured on the 12th of August adjacent to Algiers, by a cortair of Tripoli—and I, brig, money and crew carried to Tripoli, and I with the crew of the ship Betsey, of Boston, made slaves of. But shewing the Dey of Algiers passport, and making it appear that I was still the slave of the Dey of Algiers, that the money being delivered to me by the United States was the same as if delivered to the Dey, and it becoming under the Dey's guarantee, and not for the ransom of the captives, I was after two days examination liberated, and arrived in Algiers the 1st of October—delivered the money, and by the well timed and well adopted plans of Mr. Barlow I sailed the 10th of October, commissioned on the business of the peace of the United States, with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli. I arrived at Tunis the 16th of October. The Dey of Algiers wrote to the Bey of Tunis to make peace on the terms prescribed by the Dey. Tunis would not, but demanded equal to three times the sum. After many audiences and conferences to have the government of Tunis's demand for the peace lowered, I found that the terms to rendered were the voluntary terms on which Tunis would make a peace with the United States, and that Tunis would not make a peace on the terms which the Dey of Algiers prescribed. I forwarded to Mr. Barlow in Algiers, who communicated the Tunisian demand to the Dey, who would not permit Mr. Barlow to acquiesce—Leaving the Tunis business in this situation, I proceeded to Tripoli, and with much difficulty made the peace there the 4th of November. I left in Tripoli, Capt. Joseph Ingraham, as American *charge des affairs*, and sailed from Tripoli the 27th of November; brought away the remaining part of the crew of the ship Betsey.

Arrived at Tunis the 9th of December, there I received Mr. Barlow's and the Dey's orders to demand a definitive answer from the Bey of Tunis, if he would make a peace with the United States, on the terms prescribed by the Dey of Algiers—the Bey of Tunis would not. Having discretionary powers, I tried what could be done; but the Dey of Tunis's demands were not within my limits. I sailed from Tunis and arrived in Algiers 3d of January, and explained all requisite affairs to the potent Dey, and to Mr. Barlow. The Dey was much enraged at the non compliance of the Bey of Tunis—and on account of some old grudges, and this rejecting the Dey's intercession in our affairs the Dey ordered his eastern camp of 50,000 troops plundered, cut off many Arabs and ears, and returned to the Algerine territory. This was to feel the political pulse of the government of Tunis; to know if it would still be baffled or dependent on the Dey of Algiers. The Dey declared that the business of Tunis relative to its making peace with the United States, was under his guarantee, and, in consequence gave me orders to proceed to the western world. I left Algiers the 18th January—arrived, performed quarantine at Lisbon, and sailed from thence the 15th February, arrived here the 1st of April—the brig and O'Brien are under repair.

I now tell you candidly that no American vessel should enter the Mediterranean, until our peace with all the Barbary states is fully established and published by the authority of the United States.

NEW LONDON, May 4.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Collectors of the REVENUE.

Treasury Department, April 8, 1797.

SIR,

The depredations, to which the commerce of the United States is at present exposed, have given rise to a question, which being of general concern, is therefore made the subject of a circular communication.

The question is, *Whether it be lawful to arm the merchant vessels of the United States for their protection and defence, while engaged in regular commerce?*

It is answered—but no doubt is entertained, that defence, by means of military force against mere pirates and sea rovers, is lawful;—the arming of vessels *bona fide* engaged in trade to the East Indies, is therefore on account of the danger from pirates to be permitted as heretofore; but as the arming of vessels destined for European or West India commerce, raises a presumption, that it is done with hostile intentions against some one of the belligerent nations, and may cover collusive practices inconsistent with the act of Congress of June, 1794, unless guarded by provisions more effectual than have been hitherto established, it is directed that the fitting of armed vessels, not *bona fide* destined to the East Indies, be restrained, until otherwise ordained by Congress.

Information has been received that some vessels are arming by strangers for the purpose of capturing the vessels of the United States. The utmost vigilance on the part of the Collectors, to prevent the progress of the evil is enjoined; where there is reasonable ground to believe that vessels are equipped for the purpose of being employed against the commerce of this country, they are to be arrested, and the circumstances stated to this department.

I am very respectfully, Sir,

your obedient servant,

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jun.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

In consequence of the representations made by the merchants of Vera Cruz and the farmers of Mexico in general, seconded by the Vice Roy, the King of Spain has annulled the permission he had granted to many individuals for the introduction of flour from the United States into the Havannah, as prejudicial to the interests of his American subjects. Owing to this circumstance, we understand Mr. Yrujo, late agent to Count Jaruco, who had obtained one of those grants, not having any further business in this country on account of said nobleman, has lately taken his passage for the Havannah where, we are informed, he has in quality of American agent, respecting the capture of American vessels, carried into ports of Cuba by French cruizers.

The court of Madrid have published a Royal Proclamation, dated the 25th November, 1796, ordering, as usual on such occasions, natives of England, not naturalized or following any mechanical employment, in the interior part of country, to quit the dominions of Spain, in consequence of the declaration of war against England by that Court on the 9th of October last; and prohibiting all commerce, directly or indirectly in manufactures or productions of England, even though the raw materials were originally of the growth either of his (the King of Spain) own, or the dominions of friendly allied or neutral powers, or should have received any improvement in the manufactories of or products to England: permitting however, the continuance of the commerce of other states with the powers with whom the King of Spain is at peace.

A letter by the Eclipse, arrived at New York from Bordeaux, describes the condition of the [illegible] as in a state of the most [illegible] the rage for building was [illegible] and the only [illegible] of [illegible] printers and [illegible] were from the new press of [illegible] in spite, which had been [illegible] vigour compared with the [illegible], and the spirit with which it [illegible] up; but the general [illegible] the ardour for [illegible] i e silk manufactures [illegible] e than at the breaking out of the [illegible] 100 journeymen printers [illegible] ment, and numbers of [illegible] to make their way to America.

Those who wish to serve their [illegible] of the United States, by the exertion of

pletely independent of foreign nations, have now a very favourable opportunity for the accomplishment of an object so essential, and at the same time of opening an asylum to the numerous men of ingenuity which the present unhappy war has left without the means of honest industry.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) April 29.

Thursday night last the magistrates together with the sergeant and constables of the city, divided themselves into different parties and went to several gambling houses, and seized upon the implements with which they were then playing. The proprietors of the table were indulged till yesterday to get security, for their appearance at the next court, and the tables, together with a great variety of implements, were taken by the constable yesterday morning to the market house and burnt, in the presence of a numerous assemblage.

Pittsburgh, May 27.

A gentleman from Philadelphia has favored us with a handbill published there on Sunday the 14th instant, containing the following

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, May 9.

Last night the ship Merchant, Captain Bates, arrived here from London, leaving that city since the Galen. With some exertions we procured a paper of March 24.—It contains the important information, that the Emperor at last confesses the necessity of an immediate peace. The British king was at Windsor when the news arrived, but came with haste to London. A council was instantly held. The Emperor states, that a treaty offensive and defensive, concluded between Prussia and France, in which the former promised to co-operate with his forces, had reduced him to sue for a peace, to save his empire. He professes attachment to the English—speaks of the avarice of the king of Prussia—reviews the war, and closes with declining all further pecuniary aid.

According to previous arrangements, the Liverymen of London assembled numerously at Guildhall. A motion for an address to the King, praying him to diminish the present numbers forever, as an important step to the attainment of peace, passed with but six dissidents. A motion also obtained, directing the petition to be couched in strong terms, expressive of the deepest affliction, &c.

Further accounts are narrated of the convulsions in Ireland. An action is mentioned between the regular corps and the insurgents of the North.

THE CIRCLE OF HUMAN LIFE.

The seven stages of life, from the first dawn life to the gates of death, are thus described by GRATIAN, *as under the influence of the seven planets,*

Childhood is governed by the Moon, and with her influence receives her impressions. Its light is faint and watery, without heat enough to produce distinct ideas. It is changeable too, and neither knows what agrees with or what appeases it. Yielding like wax to all impressions, and moulduable as pitch, it passes gradually from the darkness of total ignorance, to a twilight of apprehension.

From ten to twenty, Mercury succeeds to the charge, inspiring that docility with which the boy takes the learning that is given him, and too often that which he will wish to unlearn. He rises in the school, and fills his understanding with truth and falsehood, as chance determines the face of his education.

At twenty Venus takes the sceptre and reigns with tyranny till thirty, makes cruel war against his youth, breathing into him her hottest fires, and feasting his imagination with ideas of gallantry and love.

At 30 the sun rises, and diffuses that light & heat which warms and irradiates the meridian man, and makes him pant for worth, fame, and distinction. He undertakes honorable employments with spirit, becomes solar orb to his family and country, and illumines, ripens and prospers every thing.

At forty, Mars owns him for his subject, infuses into him courage rightly tempered, and gives him command in the field, punctilious, meddlesome, haughty, fierce & boisterous, apt to quarrel, and ready to repel revenge and injury.

At fifty, Jupiter succeeds, the lord of his ascendant, conferring state and sovereignty.—Man is now master of his actions, he speaks and acts without authority, does not take it well to be controlled by others, but aspires universal dominion; take his resolutions upon himself, and executes his own suggestions. In this stage, reason and virtue are triumphant.

At sixty, the melancholy Saturn makes night with man; his morning returns no more, but diseases and sullenness succeed. He sees his own end near, and he wishes that the world may end with him. He lives tired by, and tiring every body, peevish and snarling, like an old cur, gnawing the present and licking over the past. Languid and faultering in his speech, slow to undertake and ineffectual in his endeavours, sordid and narrow in his expenses, disgustful in his person, careless in his dress, destitute of sensibility, complaining at all hours and of all things. Thus he lives on till seventy, and may perhaps sometimes languish till eighty, but from thence forward all is pain and misery, not life but living death.

After the expiration of the reign of Saturn, the Moon resumes her influence over his second Childhood. Now returns the driveling, tottering, helpless condition of infancy with all the pains of decrepitude. His time is come round, like a wheel, to the same point; and ending as he began, he may be figured by the serpent biting his tail; ingenious hieroglyphic of the circle described by human life!

JOURNEY OF A COFFIN.

Mde Pages, on a voyage up the Mediterranean, on drawing near the coast of Sicily, opposite the burning mountain on that island, observes:—"We perceived something floating along the sea, and moving up and down in its course. we imagined it to be a buoy that had belonged to a ship, but, on its nearer approach, it appeared to be a very handsome coffin. It passed along side our ship, narrowly watching it, we saw that it made to shore, where it landed, and then (as if conducted by an invisible power), steered directly up to the summit of the burning mountain, and instantly darted down into the volcano.

ANECDOTE.

A person affected with the hypochondriac passion to a great degree, fancied himself dead, and being contradicted by his physicians, he was much displeased and dismissed them. However, not long after, he called in another, who being more artful than the rest, told him likewise that he was really dead, & that he could not discover the least disorder without disturbing him; to which the diseased man immediately agreed. A set of surgical instruments being called for, the rattling made such an impression upon the patient, that he readily confessed he realy had or felt some signs of life remaining, & that the doctor had made the greatest discovery of his disorder of any one who had attended him.

Grammar School.

THE *subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs, provided he receives sufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own house, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Composition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.*

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reasonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reasonable, may be known by application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. if

Was Found,

ON the 16th instant, in the Monongahela river, a little below Henderson's Ferry, a Crosscut SAW. The owner, by proving property, and paying charges may have it again, by applying to JOHN MILLER, next door but one to Ford Ferry.

Pittsburgh, May 24 1797.

N. B. Was stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 9th inst. near the same place where the saw was found, a small raft of Fence Rails.—Any person who will give information either of the thief or rails, shall receive a reward of Two Dollars.

BY virtue of a writ of Fiere Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 7th of June next, a certain improvement and tract of land situate in Benjamin Stokely's, surveyor, district, about 7 miles from Fort Franklin, on the public road leading from thence to Cuffewago, called the 7 mile spring, containing 400 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the property of James Patterson, by

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1797.

Holland Company Lands.

THE subscribers being concerned in the settlement of a large and valuable body of lands for the Holland Company, are prepared to offer liberal terms to actual settlers.

These lands are situate principally on the waters of French and Cuffewago creeks, in the county of Allegheny, and extend northward within ten miles of Presq'isle. The whole is divided into tracts of about 400 acres, a part of each tract will be given to settlers gratis, and an additional part sold at a low rate and on long payments. A liberal supply of provisions will be given on credit to those who may require them.

Cuffewago (or Meadville) situate on French creek, at its junction with Cuffewago creek (and about 100 miles north from Pittsburgh, and 40 south from Presq'isle) contains at this time about 50 dwelling houses, as also an excellent grist and saw mill, and a number more saw mills are expected to be raised in different parts of the country this summer.

From the many advantages for trade and other local circumstances, those who are desirous of becoming purchasers on early terms, will find it their interest to settle in this country.

For further particulars apply to either of the subscribers at Cuffewago (or Meadville) or to their neighbourhood.

SAMUEL R. FOSTER.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

Cuffewago, May 1, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Washington township, Westmoreland county, on the 27th of April last, a Black Horse, branded on the near shoulder I. C. a white spot on the same side under the wear, a blaze in his face, and a lump between his nostrils, had been shod all round with steel toed shoes. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES M'CUTCHEN, Distiller.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living near Hill's mill on Redstone creek, Fayette county, and Franklin township, a dark bay Horse, 15 or 16 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, shod all round, a small star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS LENNING.

April 20, 1797.

Entered with the subscriber woodranger for the county of Allegheny, a black Mare, 5 or 6 years old, she trots, no brand or ear mark, she is docked, and has a small star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL.

May 22, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable tract of land situate on the Youghiogany river, adjoining the Town of East Liberty, four miles from Connel's Town three and an half miles from Lamb's Forge, and six miles from Mason's furnace, in Fayette county, Franklin township, containing 300 acres, about 70 acres of excellent river bottom, 50 of which is cleared and under good fence, 40 acres of meadow can be cleared, equal to any on the river; also an excellent saw mill in good repair; a young orchard of about 50 apple trees. There is a forge now building within a mile and an half of the tract. A clear deed will be given to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 8, 1797.

Pittsburgh, May 2

On the 16th instant, the President of the United States delivered his Speech to both Senate and House of Representatives. The length, and the late hour at which we received it, prevents our printing it this week. In the mean time, it may suffice to say, that the scope of it is the situation of this government with France, which appears critical and must lead to war, unless we submit to the greatest indignities, or the Directory of France relax in their tone towards us. The speech states the conduct of France in the treatment of our ambassador Mr. Pinckney, a late decree against our commerce; and the total want of ground on the part of this country of all complaint against us. It proposes an accession to an armed neutrality of the northern powers of Europe which seem to be contemplated. Also, arming our vessels to defend themselves; fitting out vessels of force to defend our trade, and defortifying our harbours; also, the increase of our standing army, disciplining the militia, &c. But suggests still all possible experiments of accommodating our differences.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated March 26, 1797, received via New York.

"The Commissioner, Mr. Ellicot, is arrived at Natches, and has some difference with Governor Gayoso. Mr. Ellicot is daily expected at Orleans. This is from good authority."

Samuel Brack, of this city, is chosen the third Commissioner, to carry into effect the 21st article of the treaty of friendship between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, for the purpose of terminating all differences on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty during the late war between Spain and France.

Captain Swain, of the Sch. Expedition, arrived here in 12 days from St. Thomas, informs, that the day before he sailed, a vessel arrived from Porto Rico, with an account of that place being attacked by the British, who had carried one of the principal forts, with considerable loss on their part.

A British armed ship of 16 guns, from Jamaica, is arrived in the Delaware, for provisions.

Messrs. Kittera, Venable, Freeman, Muhlenberg, Griswold and Rutledge, were this day appointed a committee of the House of Representatives to prepare and report an answer to the President's Speech.

Extract of a letter from New York to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated May 16.

"A gentleman who arrived here last Sunday from St. Croix states, that previous to his embarkation for this city, accounts had been received there, that the valuable island of ST. JUAN DE PUERTO RICO was, a few days before, taken from the Spaniards by the British army and navy from Martinique, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercrombie and rear admiral Henry Hervy: the principal fortification made a short resistance, and cost the besiegers but a few men.

"This valuable island is situated between Hispaniola and St. Christophers, is 100 miles long and 40 miles broad, the centre of the contraband trade carried on by the British and French with the Spaniards. It is extremely fertile, producing the same kinds of fruits with the other islands.

Wanted, as an Assistant

Teacher in the Pittsburgh Academy, a person who reads and spells the English language with accuracy, carries a fair hand, and is well acquainted with Arithmetic and the practical branches of the Mathematics. It will be also necessary that he produce testimonials of his qualifications as a teacher, and a person of good character.

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 23d instant, an indented servant man named John Fordice, a German, about 33 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, had on when he went away a dress in every respect that of a soldier. He took with him two ruffled shirts, a white waistcoat, and a pair of white overalls, is fond of strong drink, & when intoxicated very talkative, is supposed to have gone towards Baltimore. Whoever secures him in any jail shall have the above reward.

CLAI WELLS.

May 26, 1797.

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Lands for Sale and Settlement.

WHEREAS the Pennsylvania Population Company, have purchased, of the State of Pennsylvania, several large and valuable Tracts of land, lying in the triangle of Presqu'-isle, on Lake Erie, and on the waters of Beaver creek, French creek, and Allegheny river, and having had the said tracts surveyed and divided into 200 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of them to the public for sale on the most reasonable terms and payments. The Company having deputed and appointed Judah Colt, Esq. also one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and also with exclusive powers to dispose of a large tract of land to settlers; and having appointed Thomas Reese, William Power, and Ennion Williams, Esqrs. their agents for disposing of the other PARTS of the Company's land, agree. ably to such directions as they may receive.

The said Colt will reside at Presqu'-isle on Lake Erie, the said Reese at Presqu'isle, the said Power at Cussewago creek, and said Williams at the forks of Little Beaver creek, where they will keep their respective offices for the Company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual settlers and families, who come to reside in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their offices, respectively, may be informed of those terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the Company's land exhibited, particular tracts shewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to useful mechanicks who first apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of provisions, implements, &c. are laid in to be sold on reasonable terms to persons settling on the lands, which the Company have to dispose of.

The lands are good, the soil rich, the climate healthy, and they possess many advantages from water communication.

For further particulars, those who are inclined to treat for any part of the same, are referred to the agents aforesaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.
JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE, } Managers.
WALTER STEWART,

THE partnership of Cissin and Morrison being dissolved, the subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. John Shaw, on the east side of St. Andrew's Bridge in Front street, where he carries on as usual the CABINET MAKING business in all its branches. Those who will please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner, and with the utmost dispatch. He hopes by a steady application to business, and a sincere desire to please to merit the favour of the public.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1797.

N. B. A generous price will be given for seasoned Cherry and Walnut Boards.—Wanted, as an Apprentice to the above business a smart lad of about 15 or 16 years of age.

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares at the stable of the subscriber during this season, the price for the season for each mare is three dollars and an half and one bushel of oats, and seven dollars and two bushel of oats for insuring a colt, the oats to be brought with the mare. Dragon is a bright bay with a star and snip, 16 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, and is perfectly calculated for the draft, seven years old, remarkable for foal getting, at his former stands. The money to be paid on or before the first day of October next.

WM. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1797.

N. B. One quarter of a dollar will be taken off the price of mares crossing either of the rivers.

Town of Salisbury.

THE subscribers having laid out a TOWN on the east side of French Creek, in Allegheny county, above Cussewago, offer the the Lots for sale at moderate prices, without any condition of settlement.

It is situated on a high level spot on the second bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and secure harbour for boats to load and unload at all seasons—there is a Grist and Saw Mill within half a mile, and several Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the course of the present year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on streets 80 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public square, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uses.

Purchasers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittsburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premises, who have also plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. All those who have applied for Lots in said Town, are desired to come forward and pay for them on or before the 15th of March next, else they will be sold.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscribers on the road leading from Pittsburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the first Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and stand till Saturday, and so move each Saturday to the next stand during the season. The price for the season to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Bushel of Oats, & double to insure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his apperance is sufficient to recommend him. It is needless to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,
March 3, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THE Mill and Farm formerly owned by Reed and Forde, situated on the south fork of Ten Mile creek, about 12 miles from Redstone Old Fort, and two miles from the Monongahela. The Farm contains 106 acres about 30 acres cleared, 14 of which is meadow of the first quality, and much more may be made. The Mill is in tolerable repair, with boulting cloths, and every thing compleat for merchant work. There is on the premises a neat Frame Store House. The situation for collecting grain and the sale of goods is equal, if not superior to any in the western country. The purchaser will be allowed a credit for part of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to Messrs. A. & J. Barker, Pittsburgh, who are duly authorised to make sale of the same.

KISSAM & STITH.

April, 1797.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated English Messenger got by Membrino, who covered in '84 at Thirty-five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampson; who was the sire of Bay Malton, whose dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the sister of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be resorted to during the months of April and May next *only* during the ensuing season, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Bushels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Season, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet shod. The Horse and Pedigree to be found at the stable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittsburgh.

Covering days Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and attendance from eight to nine o'clock in the morning.

February 2, 1797.

Tavern-keepers in the county of Allegheny, will take NOTICE,

THAT all tavern licenses now existing will expire on the 10th day of August next, and all persons who shall continue after that day to keep tavern without having taken out new licenses, will be liable to indictment at the following court. I therefore hereby give notice to all who intend after that day and before next September court to keep tavern, that they must present petitions for recommendation at the court to be held here on the first Monday in June next.

JAMES BRISON, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, 13th April, 1797.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he keeps Thomas Stokely's Office for the Fourth District, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, including the waters of Big Beaver, at the house of John Wolf, in Beaver town, where he has a great number of drafts of Donation Lands, which may be seen on application, and will do any business in the line of a surveyor on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH HEMPHILL.

April 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Christian Lisnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the first Monday in December next for a hearing of the said parties, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties, or any others interested or concerned in the above caveat, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Francis Lisnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in December next, for a hearing of the said parties, they having at least thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

The partnership between

James Plummer & Thomas Plummer, of Versailles township, county of Allegheny, by mutual consent was dissolved on the 1st instant. These are to request all persons who have any demands against said partnership to bring them forward for settlement, and all those indebted to them, are desired to pay off their respective accounts on or before the first of July next.

JAMES PLUMMER,
THOMAS PLUMMER.

May 9, 1797.

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late firm of NYHOFF and CLAASSE either by Bond, Note or Book Account, to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts, as said partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.—Those that neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

NYHOFF & CLAASSE.

Greensburgh, April 1, 1797.

N. B. The Store is continued in Greensburgh at the usual place, under the firm of NYHOFF and WEAVER, who have at present, and are daily expecting a large and extensive assortment of Goods of every kind, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the plantation of John Kinkead about the first of February last, a Dark Brown HORSE, rising three years old, about 13 hands high, slim built and paces, his tail cut, was never shod, has no mark known to me. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid by the subscriber living at M'Kee's port, or John Kinkead.*

JAMES REED.

April 29, 1797.

To be Sold;

A SMALL Tract of valuable Land containing 42 acres, situated on the Monongahela river, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, about two thirds of said land is fine bottom cleared and under fence. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Abner and Jesse Barker, or of the subscriber.

CHARLES WESSELS.

May 10, 1797.

STRAYED, *or rather supposed to be stolen, from the commons of Pittsburgh, on the 1st of Nov. last, a black Mare Colt, 2 years old, at present, with a small star in her face, & by some malicious person was branded last fall, on the off side, with the letter R, near the root of her tail, not very perceivable. Whoever returns said Colt to the subscriber, or gives information where she may be found, so that he may get her again, shall have Six Dollars Reward and reasonable charges, and if stolen Four Dollars for the Thief, if found, so that he may be prosecuted for the same.*

MARK DEART.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1797.

Donation Lands for Sale.

First District,	No. 91,	200	acres,
	182,	200	
Fifth	90,	250	
Seventh	1332,	200	
Eighth	1682,	200	
	1566,	200	

Also, Out Lots No. 238, 261, 274, each containing ten acres, in the Reserved Tract on the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh. Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

April 27, 1797.

For Sale for cash, or

will be exchanged for Iron Ware or Merchandize.

A Valuable Tract of patented Land situate on the Yough river, two miles from the Iron works of John Hulker, Esq. It contains 217 acres and allowance of which a large part is first rate level river bottom, with upwards of 50 acres improved—its contiguity to the above works and the works at the Falls, makes a ready and good market for every article a farmer has to spare—For terms apply to the subscriber at the mouth of Jacob's creek.

FRANCIS BRYAN

Fayette county, 27th March, 1797

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer hereof.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions, Summonses warrants, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.